

37698 to 37705—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. P. J. Wester.)

"Size large, 22 to 30 cm. long, averaging 26 cm. in circumference; average weight, 850 grams; form oblong, cross section more or less triangular; color brown, the surface cracking as the cucumber attains maturity, exposing the flesh and giving it the appearance of being reticulated; surface fairly smooth; flesh perhaps somewhat less tender than the standard cucumbers of the Temperate Zone, nevertheless very good; seed abundant.

"The seed of this variety was presented to the Bureau of Agriculture by Mr. A. C. Hartless, superintendent of the Seharunpur Botanical Garden, United Provinces, India, in 1911, and was sown at the end of the rainy season the same year at the Lamao Experiment Station. From the seed saved, another sowing was made in January, 1913, together with a large number of imported varieties of cucurbits of all classes. In this trial the *India* showed itself hardier and superior to all the cucurbits planted in the resistance to insect pests, which practically destroyed the rest, notwithstanding frequent applications of arsenical sprays. The variety is of vigorous growth and a satisfactory yielder and is unquestionably one of the best varieties adapted to local conditions, everything taken into consideration, that has been introduced into the Philippines. A large area has lately been planted to *India* at the Lamao Experiment Station, with a view to producing seeds for general distribution throughout the Philippines another year. *India* is the original home of the cucumber, and the variety under consideration seems to be an improvement upon the aboriginal form that is especially adapted to tropical conditions. According to Mr. Hartless this cucumber is grown throughout India as a climber, during the rainy season. Notwithstanding its extensive cultivation in India it is a curious fact that this distinct cucumber variety has never received a variety name. Coincident to its wide dissemination throughout the Philippines it has therefore been considered expedient to christen the variety in order to distinguish it from other varieties, and it has been named *India*, in honor of the ancestral home of the cucumber." (Wester, *Philippine Agricultural Review*, February, 1914.)

37701 and 37702. *DIOSCOREA* spp. Dioscoreaceæ.

Yam.

37701. *DIOSCOREA PENTAPHYLLA* L.

"*Lima-Lima*. An edible yam, though inferior in quality to *Dioscorea alata* and *D. fasciculata*. It should prove a very interesting climbing ornamental in the Tropics and in the subtropical regions of the United States."

37702. *DIOSCOREA ACULEATA* L.

"*Tugue*. This species occurs in many varieties, from a culinary point of view. These are some of the very best, mealy, with a trace of sugar. From my experience with yams in Miami, Fla., I do not believe that the *Tugue* will succeed there, but it should do very well in Porto Rico and Panama."

37703. *SINDORA SUPA* Merrill. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

"A tree reaching a height of 25 m. and a diameter of 140 cm. with equally pinnate leaves, coriaceous glabrous leaflets, and densely pubescent calyx lobes which have a few straight or curved spines on the upper half. Branch and branchlets glabrous. Leaves with a glabrous rachis, 6 to 7 cm. long; stipules foliaceous, 1 cm. long, acute, the base rounded